

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

8 August 1949

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM NO. 210

SUBJECT: Trotskyite Movement

1. An estimate of the strength of the Trotskyite movement from the membership figures does not give an accurate picture of its influence. In most countries the Trotskyites do not have sufficient popular support to warrant the formation of a separate party. In these instances, they work through existing Socialist and even in some cases, Communist parties, to achieve their ends. The Fourth International subscribes to the Marxist-Leninist ideology and is militantly revolutionary, differing from Stalinist Communists in that it is opposed to the methods now followed in the Soviet Union. The Trotskyites are most influential in world labor and should be considered as potential allies of the Soviet Union in the event that that country were to find itself at war with the democratic powers.

2. When first organized in 1938, the (Trotskyite) Fourth International total membership was believed to be 30,000. However, in September 1947, it was estimated that membership in Europe, where the movement predominates, had soared to one million. Presumably there are about additional 50,000 members outside of Europe. The accuracy of these figures, however, is open to question since the Fourth International is a highly secret organization.

Note: This memorandum has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

~~SECRET~~ SEE REVERSE FOR DECLASSIFICATION ACTION

3. In order of importance, the continents having branches of the Fourth International are Europe, Asia, America, and Africa. Of the European countries, Germany is considered to have the strongest national movement. Reportedly, the European Continental Executive Committee has established a branch office in the British Zone of Occupation, Germany. The greatest concentration of leading personnel probably can be found in Paris, where the headquarters of the F.I. is located. Of the 17 members of the Permanent Executive Committee in Paris, 2 are British, 4 Canadian, 2 French, 1 German, 1 Italian, 1 Belgian, 1 Latin American, 1 Dutch, 1 Swiss, 1 Indian, and 1 Indochinese.

According to the latest available information, Trotskyite organizations exist in the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Cuba, China, Denmark, Egypt, Spain (exile), France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Mexico, Palestine, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay, US, USSR, and Vietnam. Little information is available as to the distribution of strength in the various countries.

4. The leader of the Trotskyite effort for Germany has been reported to be George Jungclass, member of the SPD and head of the "Young Socialists." Other Germans who have been reported active in the organization are Stanislas Retzlav, Karl Groll, Erwald Naujoks, and Karl Fiedler.

Other individuals who appear to play prominent roles in Trotskyite activities are: Fabre-Bleibtren and Pierre Franc (France), Jack Haston and

James Deane (Great Britain), Romeo Mangano (Italy), S. Santen and Theodor
William Harsman (Netherlands), Ernest Marvel and Ernest Germain (Belgium),
Henri Buchbinder (Switzerland), Minis (FNU) (Spanish Emigre Circles),
Colvin de Silva (Ceylon), Borge Madsen (Denmark), Luciano Galicia and
Enrique Goodman (Mexico), Guillermo Lora (Bolivia), and Ruth Fischer (US).

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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11 August 1949

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM NO. 210 (Addendum)

SUBJECT: Trotskyite Movement

Holders of Intelligence Memorandum No. 210 are requested
to make the following additions:

Page 2, para. 2, add "Ceylon" and "Pakistan"
to list of countries.

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